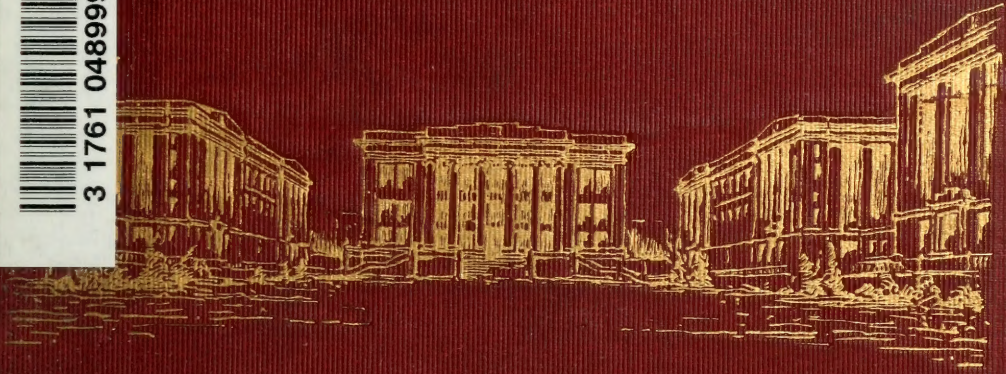




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THE
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
AND ITS
CLINICAL OPPORTUNITIES

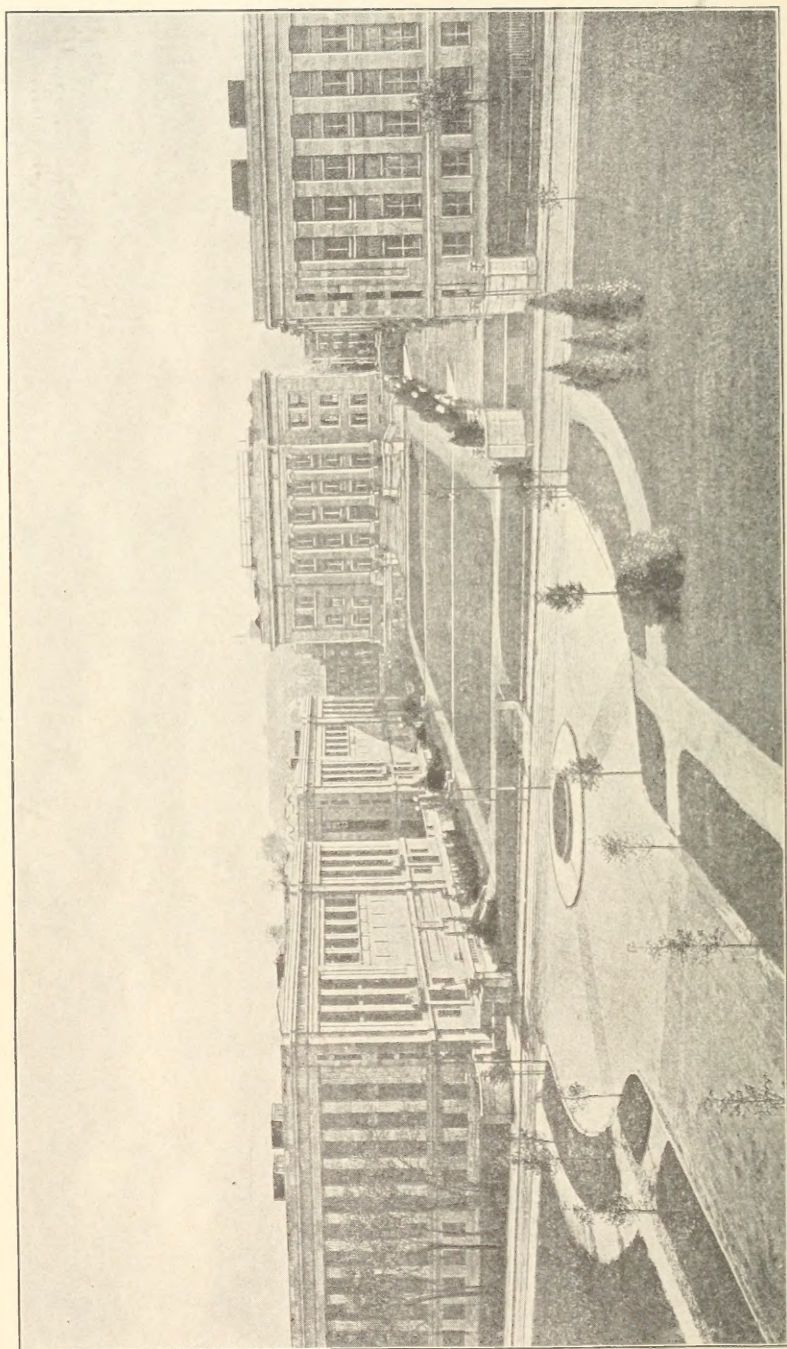
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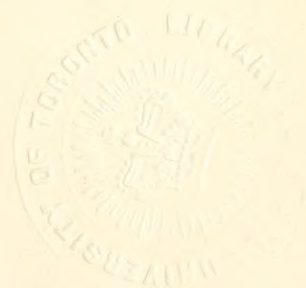
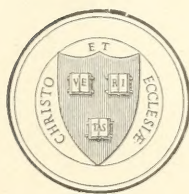


THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS

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THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL AND ITS CLINICAL OPPORTUNITIES

Compiled and Edited By
LEROY E. PARKINS, A. B.
Fourth Year H. M. S.



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BOSTON
1916

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By
LEROY E. PARKINS

PRESS OF RALPH W. HADLEY
708 DUDLEY ST., BOSTON

TO
MY MOTHER
AND
FRIENDS

Dedication of the New Buildings
of the
Harvard Medical School

By President Eliot in 1906

"I devote these buildings and their successors in coming time to the teaching of the medical and surgical arts which combat disease and death, alleviate injuries, and defend and assure private and public health; and to the pursuit of the biological and medical sciences, on which depends all progress in the medical arts and preventive medicine."

"I solemnly dedicate them to the service of individual man and of human society, and invoke upon them the favor of man and the blessing of God."

PREFACE

IN presenting this small volume on the Harvard Medical School and the teaching hospitals of Boston the writer has endeavored to make it of historical interest. I have also given an outline of the clinical opportunities offered by the Harvard Medical School. There is an abundant literature on all of the hospitals. My greatest difficulty has been in deciding what to omit. In writing about so many institutions it has naturally been necessary to consult numerous works and interview many busy people. I wish to acknowledge most gratefully my indebtedness for all of the facts presented.

In the beginning I was somewhat at loss for a title. President Eliot very kindly solved my difficulty by suggesting the one used.

Dr. Edward H. Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Roger Pierce, Business Director, approved of the idea and gave me encouragement to undertake the task. Dr. Francis W. Palfrey, Secretary of the Faculty, gave unsparingly of his time in reading the manuscript. I wish to thank him especially. Dr. Alexander S. Begg assisted me in procuring the data on the Graduate School of Medicine.

The hospitals, without exception, gave me access to records, files of old reports, histories, etc. They also gave very material assistance in loaning cuts and pictures which have been used to illustrate the book. Drs. John J. Dowling and E. W. Wilson of the Boston City; Drs. Edwin A. Locke and Arthur J. White of the Boston Consumptives; Mr. Michael Davis of the Boston Dispensary; Mr. G. Loring Briggs of the Boston Floating; Miss Charlotte W. Dana of the Boston Lying-In; Sister Carolyn and the Board of Trustees of the Children's Hospital; Dr. William P. Graves and Miss H. J. Ewin of the Free Hospital for Women; Miss Louise M. Coleman of the House of the Good Samaritan; Drs. R. B. Greenough and George Leland, Jr., of the Hunting-

ton Memorial; Miss Eleanor D. Gregg of the Infants'; Drs. James J. Minot and Charles E. Donlan of the Long Island Hospital; Dr. Frederic A. Washburn of the Massachusetts General, McLean, and the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Dr. Eugene Walker of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Dr. Joseph B. Howland of the Massachusetts General; Dr. Herbert H. Packard of the McLean; Drs. Herbert B. Howard and L. H. Burlingham of the Peter Bent Brigham; Dr. Elmer E. Southard of the Psychopathic; Drs. Joel Goldthwait, R. B. McCrudden and Miss Mary E. L. Thrasher of the Robert B. Brigham Hospitals have all been most kind in assisting me in obtaining data on the respective hospitals. Dr. John W. Farlow and Mr. James F. Ballard of the Boston Medical Library assisted likewise in furnishing data on the Library. .

Mr. C. C. Lane of the Harvard University Press loaned the cut of the Medical School grounds.

Mrs. G. W. Myers, Librarian of the Treadwell Library of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Miss Frances Whitman, Librarian of the Central Library of the Harvard Medical School assisted me in obtaining data on various institutions.

Drs. Walter C. Howe and Martin R. Edwards gave me valuable suggestions on the arrangement of material. Misses Florence Armstrong and Lida L. Tennant very kindly assisted in preparing some of the manuscript.

I wish to thank Dr. Robert M. Green, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, for reading the proof copy.

It is my hope that this book will be a souvenir to those who have known the Harvard Medical School and the Hospitals of Boston; to those who aspire to become physicians I hope that it will give some idea of the fine opportunities for study and the great field for service in this great medical center.

LEROY E. PARKINS.

Harvard Medical School, November, 1916.

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THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

ON May 16, 1782, at a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College held in Boston, a committee was appointed to consider the establishment of a medical professorship. President Willard and Professor Wigglesworth were the committee. They reported on September 19, 1782; their report gives in detail the plan for the establishment of a Medical Department. The report was adopted. Dr. John Warren, famous as a surgeon of the Revolution, was asked to draw up the course of study. Soon after this Dr. Warren was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse of Theory and Practice of Physic, and Dr. Aaron Dexter of Chemistry and the Materia Medica. This marked the organization of the Harvard Medical School, which is one of the oldest professional departments of the University.

Dr. Warren was the leading spirit in creating interest in the establishment of a medical school in Boston. Two years previously he had proposed to the Boston Medical Society, then recently organized,* that that Society organize a medical school. But the proposal did not meet with favor. However, Dr. Warren gave a course of public lectures and demonstrations in anatomy. Members of the senior class of Harvard College, who had their parents' consent, and others interested in the subject attended this course. The authorities of the College became interested in his work. After the organization of the Medical School Dr. Warren was a zealous worker in making it a success.

The first lectures were given in the basement of Harvard Hall. Holden Chapel, in 1783, was the first building devoted entirely to Medicine. The Medical School at this time was

* (The Boston Medical Society was organized May 14, 1780, at the Green Dragon Tavern.)

located in Cambridge, quite remote from the clinical facilities of Boston. The two cities were separated by the Charles River and a marshy bay so that it took two hours to make the journey from one city to the other. A circuitous route was necessitated in order to cross at the Mill Dam* farther up the River. At present the distance is covered in seven minutes by subway.

In those early days the method of hospital-teaching was not much in vogue; clinics for teaching purposes were infrequent. The medical student and the young graduate received most of their clinical experience through association with older physicians in private practice. It was soon felt that, to teach medicine thoroughly, the Medical School should be nearer the hospitals of Boston. In 1810, therefore, it was moved to a building in the neighborhood of No. 400 Washington Street. Five years later the first Medical School building was erected on Mason Street, near the corner of West Street. This building is now used by the Boston Fire Department. The school flourished in its new home where it continued for thirty-two years. In 1847 a larger and better equipped building was erected on North Grove Street, near the Massachusetts General Hospital. The land was donated by Dr. Parkman, and other benefactors provided for the building. The School remained here for twenty-eight years. An ever-increasing number of students and the rapid progress in the medical sciences made imperative a new building. In 1853, accordingly, a large building was erected on the corner of Exeter and Boylston Streets. The builders planned for the future, thinking that the School would remain there for at least a generation or two. Some thought it was too large; others complained of the distance from the city. Since horse cars were the means of conveyance, the latter objection was in a measure justifiable. The rapid growth of the city, however, as well as the growth of the School, made it necessary to look for a new home in less than a single generation. The demand for improved laboratory facilities, and for room

* (Near the present Cottage Farm Bridge.)

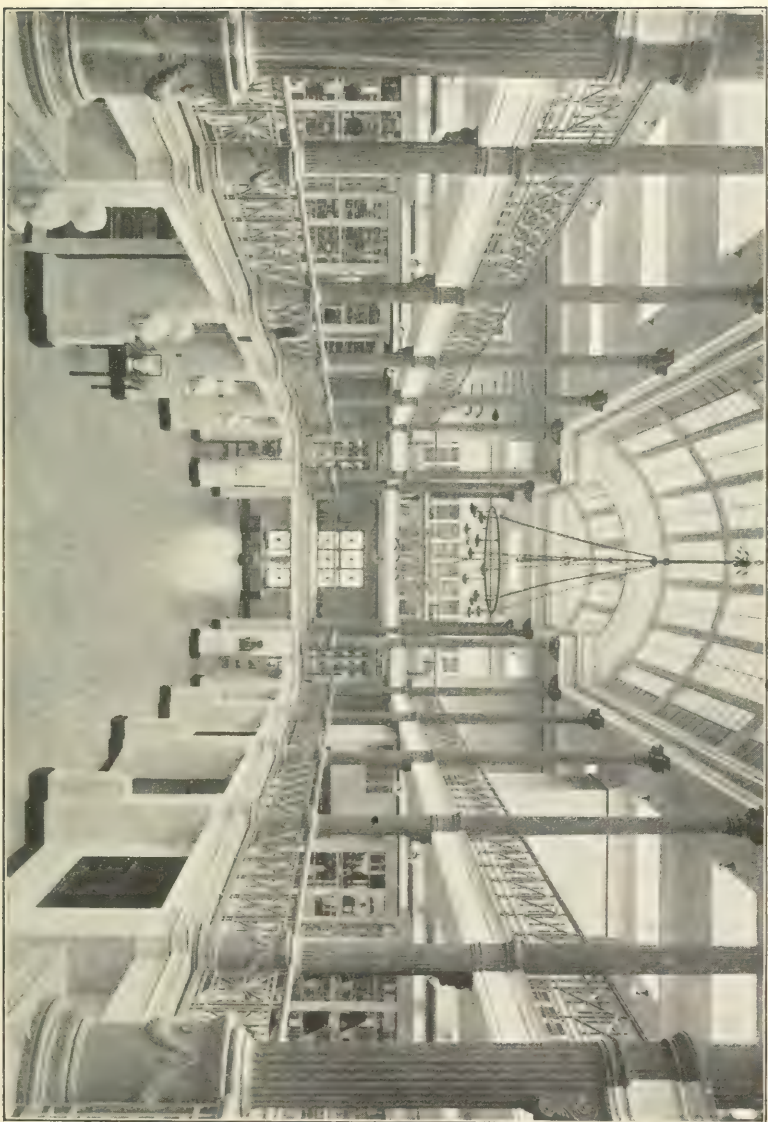
to accommodate students, caused some of the leading doctors to originate and plan the "New Medical School Project." Most of the men who devoted their time and energy to this task are still connected with the School. The fruit of their labor is shown in the present stately group of marble buildings on Longwood Avenue. These buildings were dedicated in 1906 by President Eliot in the following words:

"I devote these buildings and their successors in coming time to the teaching of the medical and surgical arts which combat disease and death, alleviate injuries, and defend and assure private and public health; and to the pursuit of the biological and medical sciences, on which depends all progress in the medical arts and in preventive medicine."

"I solemnly dedicate them to the service of individual man and of human society, and invoke upon them the favor of men and the blessing of God."

With keen foresight the builders of the new Harvard Medical School provided not only for present but for future needs. The capacity and equipment can be doubled without detracting from the beauty or outline of the group. This can be accomplished by building out the wings, which extend from the central amphitheatre in each building, to enclose the open court in the rear. The unit system was adopted. Each unit comprises a window and one-half the pier on either side. The only permanent walls are the outside walls and those along the corridors. This allows for any arrangement of the rooms to suit the needs of future years.

The five buildings in this group are a magnificent addition to the architecture of Boston, well known as it is for its beautiful public buildings and fine schools. Equipped with the most modern appliances and instruments for the study of the medical sciences, they represent a model of efficiency in arrangement and management. The buildings enclose three sides of a court and all are connected by covered passages. The Administration Building (A) is at the head of the court, facing down Avenue Louis Pasteur, toward the Fenway and the city of Boston. One-half of the ground floor is occupied by the Central Library. The main room is of unusual de-



WARREN MUSEUM

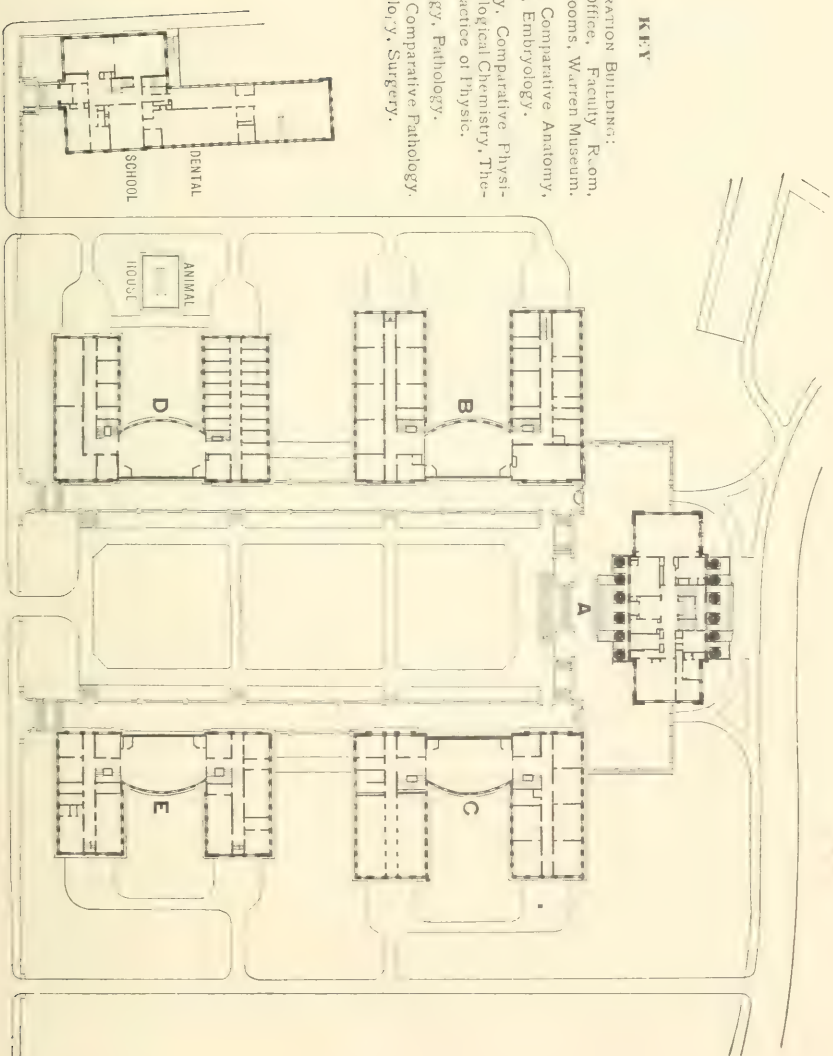
sign, and is artistically decorated. It is known as the Charles B. Porter Hall, in memory of the late Charles Burnham Porter, M. D.* who was Clinical Professor of Surgery in the Medical School from 1887 to 1903. Including the branches in the laboratory buildings, the library contains over 28,000 volumes and 49,000 pamphlets. The balance of the ground floor is used by the administration offices. The students' room, lecture rooms, and amphitheater occupy the second floor. The three floors above constitute the home of the Warren Museum, which contains one of the finest collections of normal and abnormal anatomy, corrosion preparations, papier maché models, etc., in the country. The collection was begun in 1799 by Dr. John C. Warren, who was a student in London at the time. When the North Grove Street building was completed he presented the collection, with a fund for its maintenance, to the School. Its growth has kept pace with the School until at present it contains about 11,000 specimens. The great room is lighted by many side windows and the expanse of glass roof. Graceful columns on four sides support the upper balconies so that a pleasing setting is made for this wonderful treasure. It is useful as a teaching collection and is well endowed to provide for future growth.

From the Administration Building looking toward the open side of the court the several laboratories of the different departments are grouped as follows. First to the right is building B, devoted to anatomy, comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology. Just beyond is D, which contains pathology, bacteriology, neuropathology, surgical pathology, and the State Wassermann laboratories. Across the court and first on the left is C, which houses the departments of physiology and biological chemistry. Next beyond is E, containing the departments of pharmacology, preventive medicine, hygiene, and experimental surgery. In each of B, C, D, and E are departmental libraries. Each of the four buildings comprises two wings connected by a central amphitheater, easy of access from either side. The laboratories are espe-

* Died, 1909.

KEY

- A**—Administration Building:
Dean's Office, Faculty R.o.m.,
Lecture Rooms, Warren Museum.
- B**—Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy,
Histology, Embryology.
- C**—Physiology, Comparative Physi-
ology, Biological Chemistry, The-
ory and Practice of Physic.
- D**—Bacteriology, Pathology.
- E**—Hygiene, Comparative Pathology,
Pharmacology, Surgery.



cially arranged and equipped to facilitate the work of students and professors. The lighting is all from outside windows.

Three of the buildings are the gift of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, one is the gift of Mr. David Sears, and one the gift of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington. Other friends of the institution have contributed liberally. Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave one million dollars for endowment. The cost of the buildings was about three million dollars.

The clinical facilities of any medical school are equal in importance to the laboratories. The Harvard Medical School is especially fortunate in this regard. The development and history of the Massachusetts General Hospital is closely associated with that of the School. The Boston City Hospital since its beginning has been in most cordial relation with the School. The Peter Bent Brigham, Infants', Children's, House of the Good Samaritan, Huntington Memorial Hospitals, and the Laboratory for Research in Nutrition of the Carnegie Institution occupy land which was a part of the twenty-seven acre tract purchased by the School. These six institutions, and the Medical School, form a group unique in their activities and in their usefulness to the medical world and to humanity. These, together with the Boston Consumptives', Boston Dispensary, Boston Floating, Boston Lying-In, Free Hospital for Women, Long Island, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, McLean, Psychopathic, and the Robert B. Brigham Hospitals, all within easy access to the School, comprise an almost unlimited clinic.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

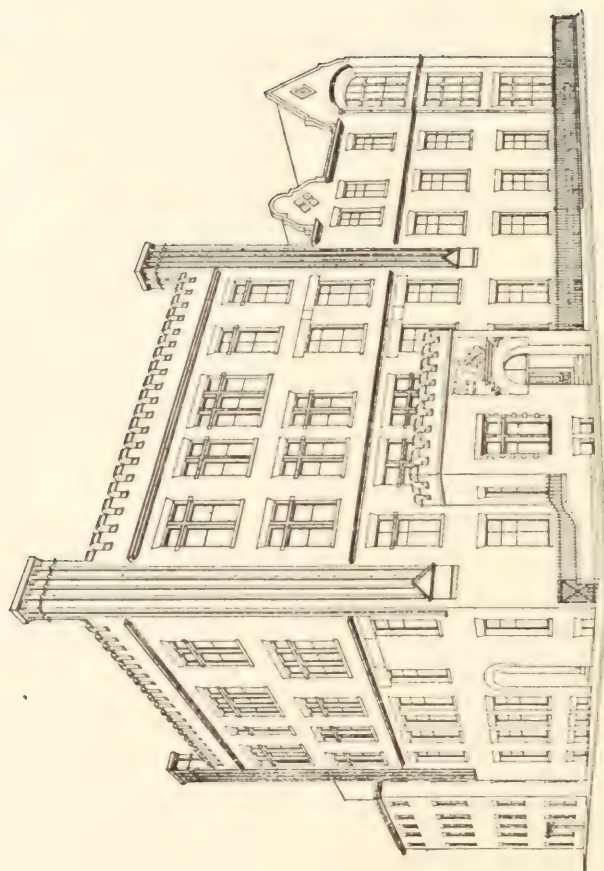
FOR many years graduate teaching was carried on at the Harvard Medical School in an informal way. Students were encouraged to carry their studies beyond the regular curriculum prescribed for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Graduates were offered opportunities to undertake research. Thus considerable interest was aroused in graduate instruction.

On November 29, 1872, the Faculty approved a plan for the establishment of "a special course for physicians." This course of study was announced in the official catalogue of the University. The purpose of this course was to give physicians opportunity to do more extensive work in laboratories and clinics than they had had opportunity or leisure to do, before.

The programme included courses in Physiology, Medical Chemistry, Pathological Anatomy, Surgery, Laryngology, Ophthalmology, etc., including practically all branches of medicine. Thus a comprehensive plan was adopted from the first.

In 1911, on recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, the Graduate School of Medicine was formally organized, with a separate Dean and Administrative Board. The new organization took charge the following year. From four students in 1872, the attendance of the Graduate Department has increased to over five hundred during the past year.

Thus the Harvard Medical School not only educates men to become physicians, but continues to offer them opportunity to keep up with advances made in the various fields of medicine.



THE BOSTON DISPENSARY

THE BOSTON DISPENSARY

By MICHAEL DAVIS, *Medical Director.*

IN September 1796, seventy-eight citizens of Boston subscribed their names to an agreement establishing, for the sick poor of the City, The Boston Dispensary, thus the oldest medical institution in the Commonwealth, and the third oldest in the United States. The names of those who signed the parchment, which hangs today in the office of the Dispensary, includes some of the leading men of the time — Samuel Adams, of Revolutionary fame among them.

The early plan of the institution was simply that of a drug store located on Washington Street, about where Thompson's Spa is today. Here medicines were dispensed on the prescriptions written by the physician of the Dispensary. The first year, Dr. John Fleet treated eighty patients. Boston being a town of 20,000 population, this was one for every two hundred and fifty inhabitants. At the present time, in a city of three quarters of a million, about 32,000 of the residents are annually treated, or one in every twenty-three.

In the early days of the Dispensary every subscriber of \$5. was furnished with cards which he could give to "deserving poor" of his acquaintance, who, on presentation of these cards at the Dispensary, could secure the services of the physician gratis. The physician treated them at their homes, but as time went on the work grew and the staff was increased to two, three, and four physicians. The physicians began to see the patients at the Dispensary itself, and sometimes at their own offices. The system of requiring that the patient should present a card from a subscriber became inconvenient as Boston advanced from a town to a modern city, so that we find Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who served as a District Physician for the Dispensary in 1837, writing a characteristically clear and interesting letter to the Board of Managers in that year, urging that the old plan be abolished and that a

clinic be provided "to which such patients as can safely and conveniently leave their own residences shall be expected to resort for advice." The Board of Managers of the Dispensary did, in fact, follow the suggestion of Dr. Holmes, and in 1856 the Dispensary clinics, as we now know them, began, and the institution moved to its present site at the corner of Ash and Bennet Streets. It then occupied a small building, which was torn down in 1883 and replaced by a larger structure, and this in turn has been four times increased since then.

The Dispensary, from this time, maintained its two main lines of work — the Out-Patient Clinics which grew steadily in variety as well as in size, and the District Work, or treatment of sick poor in their homes. Boston has remained one of the few cities in the United States, which does not provide, through the municipality, any treatment for the sick poor in their own homes. The early establishment of the Boston Dispensary and the efficient service rendered through four generations by its District Physicians is doubtless the reason for this unique situation.

In 1912 a further addition was made to the Dispensary, through the establishment of a Hospital for Children, founded on the occasion of a gift of property from the Tyler Street Day Nursery.

This Hospital for Children, with twenty-five beds, and the Nurse's Home, which was fitted up in buildings adjacent to the main Dispensary, has furnished an important addition of value, both to the children of the City and to the teaching and medical service of the Harvard Medical School.

Also in very recent years, has grown up the Social Service Department of the Dispensary, which has permeated all departments of the institution, and which has greatly enhanced the value of its service to patients. The Dispensary is recognized as one of the leaders in this sort of work in the United States.

The interesting history of the Boston Dispensary, touching as it does many names of social interest, and the chief figures in the local medical history for three generations, has been

(This letter of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was read before the Board of Managers of the Dispensary on January 13th, 1837. Dr. Holmes was appointed District Physician in that year.)

To the Secretary of the Boston
Dispensary.

Sir,

As a vacancy has occurred in the medical department of the Dispensary, I request to be considered a candidate for the vacant office. For recommendations I refer you to three letters from Dr. Brown, Bigelow, and Hayward, formerly presented to the Managers, and in the care of the Secretary.

Yours respectfully
O. W. Holmes.

told in a volume published in 1859 by Dr. William R. Lawrence, and again in a centennial volume prepared by Dr. Robert W. Greenleaf in 1897. A few of the many letters and documents of historical interest, in the possession of the Dispensary, are reproduced herewith.

Present work of the Dispensary: (a) The Hospital for Children.—This includes 25 beds, mostly for medical cases, of babies and children up to 12 years of age. As the cases are selected from a large clinic, a wide variety are seen. Seven thousand seven hundred twelve hospital days' service were given last year to 182 babies under two years of age, and 146 children from two to twelve years. (b) The Out-Patient Department: 24,676 patients.—Certain clinics, including dental, throat and ear, are open evenings, with salaried medical staff and fees from patients designed to cover the cost of the service; these evening clinics being intended for working people of small means. Over one thousand availed themselves of this opportunity last year. The total number of visits to all out-patient departments was 122,776. A total of 6,884 were treated in their homes.

Facilities Afforded Medical Students

These are briefly as follows: The chief of the Children's Medical Department, who is also in charge of the hospital, is nominated to the Dispensary Board of Managers by the Harvard Medical School. This department, including the hospital with its twenty-five beds for babies and children up to 12 years, and the Out-Patient Department receiving some 15,000 visits a year of medical cases up to 16 years of age, are open both to graduate and under-graduate students. The Laboratory and the X-Ray Department of the Dispensary are adequately equipped for clinical diagnosis. The opportunities for graduate students are exceptionally good.

The organization adopted in the clinics of the Dispensary enables patients to be followed continuously in most instances, so that the treatment of chronic as well as of acute diseases can be studied to advantage. In the Hospital for Children the Follow-up system is carried still further, after-care being

(Dr. Bigelow was a District Physician of the Dispensary from 1811 to 1814 and Consulting Physician from 1853 to 1867. This letter was written in September, 1860.)

To the Managers of the Boston
Dispensary -

Gentlemen

I have great pleasure
in recommending Dr Oliver Wendell
Holmes for the office of physician
to the Boston Dispensary.

Dr Holmes is preeminently
qualified for this station by his
deep knowledge of medical science
aided by thorough practical experience
in European Hospitals, and a zealous
devotion to the duties of the medical
profession.

Respectfully

Jacob Bigelow M.D.

given or arranged for each child for at least one year, reports as to condition being recorded at the end of three months, and again at the end of twelve months after discharge. Much more satisfactory checking-up of results, both in out-patient and in wards, is thus possible.

Four of the eight District Physicians, who treat patients in their homes, are at present on Harvard Fellowships, appointed jointly by the Harvard Medical School and the Boston Dispensary. Some of these Fellows are assigned one or two students, who go with them into the homes, thus affording an opportunity for the student to see cases under the actual conditions of medical practice. These Fellowships receive a stipend of \$500, and are much sought after. A special opportunity is open to graduate physicians who desire to take the degree of Doctor of Public Health, or to pursue the course at the School for Health Officers. Such may be awarded a Fellowship with a stipend of \$750, giving their full time, half to the District and half to study. The year's course for the degree or certificate may be completed in two years on this basis.



BUTLER BUILDING—MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In the Dome of this Building Ether was First Given to Pull Surgical Anaesthesia, Oct. 16, 1846

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NO hospital has finer traditions, nor more interesting history, than the Massachusetts General Hospital. Its achievements and discoveries are known throughout the world. The events leading up to its establishment are a part of the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Today it ranks with the most progressive and scientific hospitals of its kind.

A few facts have been gathered from a history of the Hospital by Mr. Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, who was a trustee of the Institution from 1837 to 1856. On November 12, 1798, Thomas Boylston, Esq., bequeathed a sum of money for the establishment of a small-pox hospital and a hospital for the insane. Unfortunately the testator of the will was a member of London firm which became insolvent, so that the funds were lost. In 1797, Hon. William Phillips bequeathed \$5,000. for the same purpose. This fund became available in 1804.

For several years plans were discussed, among laymen and doctors, as to the best way to raise sufficient money to erect a hospital. Drs. James Jackson and John C. Warren were the leaders of a movement actually to raise the funds. In August, 1810, they prepared a circular letter, which was addressed to several of Boston's "wealthiest and most influential citizens." This letter pointed out clearly the urgent need for the establishment of a hospital to care for the indigent sick and insane of the Commonwealth. Appeal was made for funds for this worthy purpose. The letter met with a sympathetic response. Immediately plans were made to secure articles of incorporation for such an institution.

In February, 1811, the State Legislature granted articles of incorporation to "James Bowdoin and fifty-five others of



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

1853.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

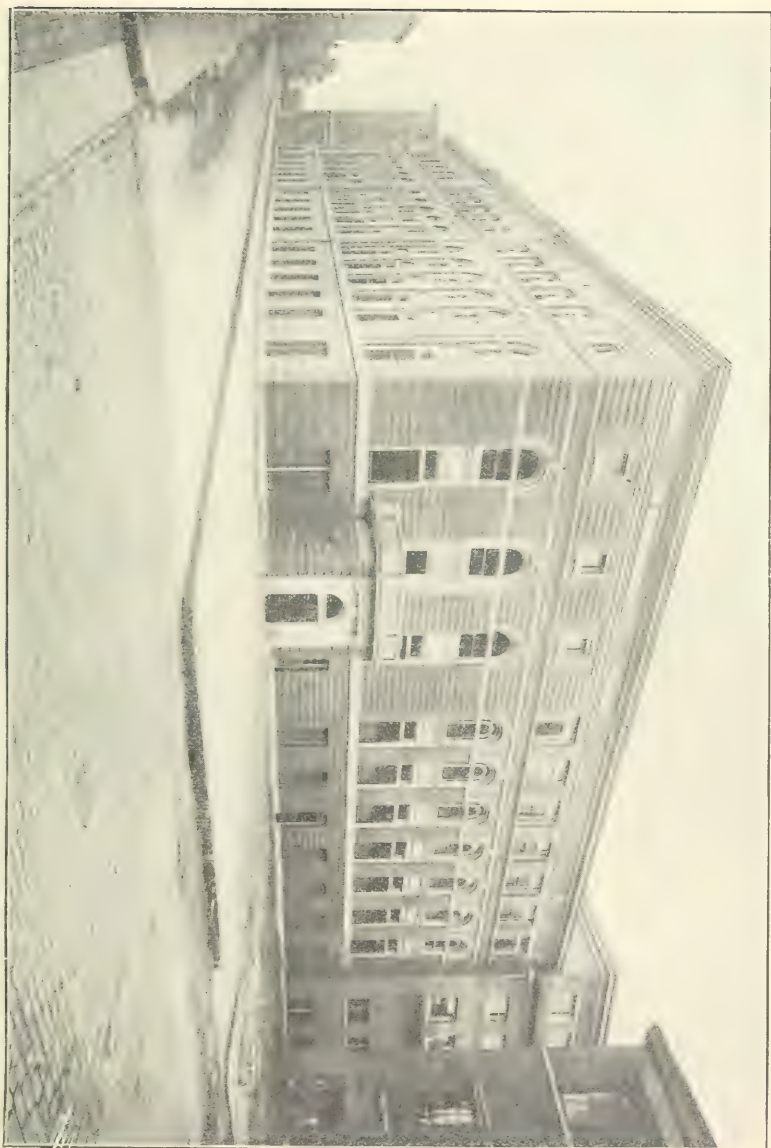
the most distinguished inhabitants of the various towns of the Commonwealth, by the name of the Massachusetts General Hospital." The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and the Chaplains of both Houses were constituted a board of visitors. Twelve trustees were appointed, four of whom were chosen by the visitors.

The State made a grant of the "Province-house Estate," on Washington Street, valued at \$20,000. All money to be realized from the sale, or rental, of this estate was to belong to the Hospital, provided that an additional sum of \$100,000 should be raised by subscription within five years. A further term of five years was later allowed, and finally after further legislative enactments the Estate passed into the hands of the Hospital. It was leased in 1817 to David Greenough, Esq. for ninety-nine years and has again come into the possession of the Hospital during the current year (1916).

Messrs. Barnard and Higginson were appointed to select a site for the proposed hospital. After considering many locations, the Jay estate in Charlestown and a tract of land west of the almshouse (Leverett Street) were purchased. The Asylum was to be erected in Charlestown and the Hospital on the land west of the almshouse.

In 1816 committees were organized in Boston, Salem, Beverly, New Bedford, Plymouth, Charlestown, Medford, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Newburyport to solicit funds. They began the campaign December 26, 1816. In three days the subscriptions amounted to \$78,802. On January 5, 1817, the amount was \$93,969. About this time William Phillips increased his father's legacy from \$5,000 to \$20,000. This gave everyone a renewed interest and the final amount subscribed was \$140,000.

The corporation employed Mr. Charles Bulfinch to visit hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered for a plan for the hospital. Mr. Bulfinch's plan, slightly modified by the committee, was awarded the premium. It was decided to use granite for the building material. On June 12, 1817, the



OLD PATIENT BUILDING, FRICT STREET.

CORNER OF OLD HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

legislature provided that the stone should be hammered and fitted for use by the convicts in the State Prison. (The estimate on the work is \$30,000.)

Steps were taken immediately to have the Hospital erected. The treasurer, Mr. Pierce, and Messrs. May and Francis were appointed to make arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone on July 4, 1818. A great crowd gathered on that day to witness the ceremony. Several coins and a silver plate, bearing an appropriate inscription were placed under the corner-stone. It was laid in Masonic form by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Josiah Quincy made a speech eminently fitting to the occasion. "It was a great day," as someone present expressed it. The first patient was admitted to the Hospital on September 3, 1821.

In 1880 a provision was made for the establishment of a Convalescent Home on the Hospital's estate in Waverley. This has proved to be a very necessary adjunct to the Hospital. The Home has a pleasant location and everything about it helps to bring the convalescent patient back to normal health. Plans are now under consideration for a Country Branch, near the Convalescent Home, which shall provide accommodations for bed patients.

The clinical work of the Hospital is comprehensive. It covers practically every department in medicine, except contagious diseases and obstetrics. There are 158 doctors on the staff, many of whom are instructors in the Harvard Medical School. There are 28 house officers. The capacity of the Hospital is 334 beds. During the past year 2,793 patients were treated in the medical wards; 4,036 in the surgical wards; and 29,213 in the Out-patient department. Over 190,000 visits were made to the latter department. Sections of the second, third, and fourth-year classes of the Harvard Medical School receive instruction in the various departments.

Notable among the achievements of the Hospitals may be mentioned the use of sulphuric ether for surgical anaesthesia. The first public demonstration of this was given in the Hospital Amphitheatre in October, 1846, at which time the anaesthetic was administered by its discoverer, Mr. W. T. G.



ONE OF THE EARLIEST OPERATIONS UNDER ETHER AT THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Morton. The following inscription is copied from the wall of the famous old room:

"On October 16, 1846, in this room, then the operating theatre of the hospital, was given the first public demonstration of anaesthesia to the extent of producing insensibility to pain during a serious surgical operation. Sulphuric ether was administered by William Thomas Green Morton, a Boston dentist. The patient was Gilbert Abbot. The operation was the removal of a tumor under the jaw. The surgeon was John Collins Warren. The patient declared that he had felt no pain during the operation, and was discharged well December 7. Knowledge of this discovery spread from this room throughout the civilized world and a new era for surgery began." The anniversary of this event is fittingly observed on the sixteenth of October each year.

Other important contributions to medical science have been: Dr. Henry J. Bigelow's ingenious treatment of vesical calculus by litholapaxy, and his method of reducing the dislocation of the hip joint. Dr. Bigelow was Visiting Surgeon at the Hospital from 1876 to 1885. Also, by Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz, an investigation of the inflammations in the region of the caecum, the results of which demonstrated the existence of the disease appendicitis, and eventually led to its surgical treatment. These results were published in 1886.

The Massachusetts General Hospital has always been progressive in the adoption of better methods of treatment. Extensive research is carried on by the various members of the staff. From the beginning the Hospital has maintained high standards. The accommodations have increased from time to time. Just now extensive additions are being made. The Moseley Memorial Building for administrative offices, for the accommodation of the large medical library and the valuable clinical records, and for other purposes, as well as the new private ward of eight floors, will add much to its capacity and efficiency. The Hospital is in truth a Massachusetts institution, though patients are received there from all parts of the country.



PROCTOR HOUSE.

MEN'S BUILDING.

PIERCE BUILDING.

WOMEN'S BUILDING.

APPLETON HOUSE.

CHAPEL.

SCOTT'S HOUSE.

McLELLAN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, 1916.

McLEAN HOSPITAL

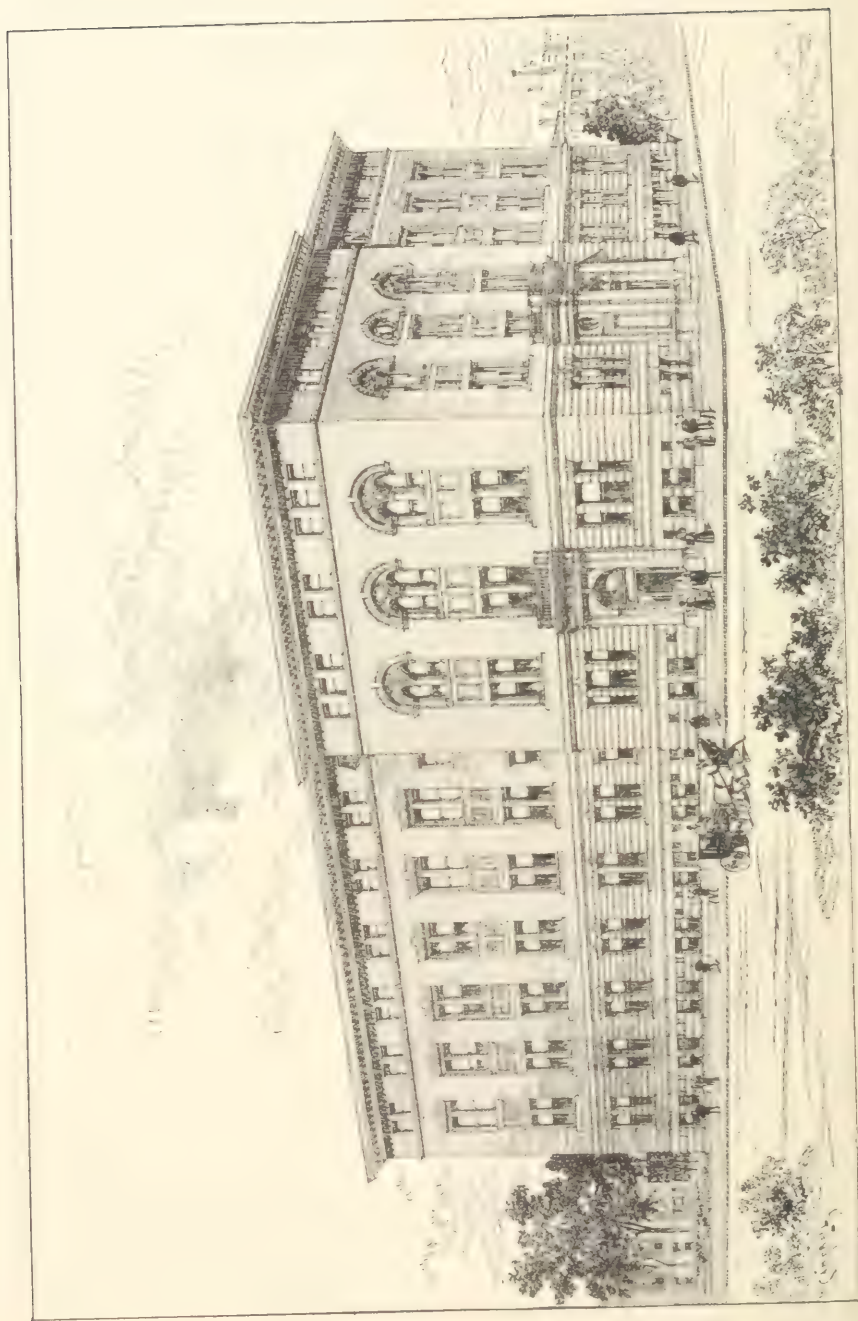
THE Charter of the Massachusetts General Hospital, granted by the Legislature in 1811, provided for a hospital for persons ill with mental diseases. When funds were subscribed for the Hospital \$43,997.47 were designated to be used for the Asylum. The need for this branch of the Hospital was considered urgent. Plans were made at once to provide accommodations for patients. In December, 1816, the Joy or Barrell estate (known also as Popular Grove and Cobble Hill), at Charlestown was bought for \$15,650. This estate contained eighteen acres. Here on Cobble Hill stood an old colonial mansion, which, enlarged and altered, was used for administration offices for seventy-seven years. In 1817 three two-story brick houses, which accommodated thirty patients each, were built adjacent to the mansion. The first patient was admitted October 6, 1818,—a young man whose father thought him possessed with a devil. After much deliberation he was admitted. It is recorded that he made a complete recovery.

The Charlestown branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital was known simply as the "Asylum" up to 1826. In that year, through the bequest of John McLean, together with other available funds, extensive improvements were made at the Asylum. The corporation, desirous of perpetuating the memory of this benefactor, recommended that the name of the Asylum be changed to the "McLean Asylum for the Insane," as a testimonial of their gratitude. It continued under this name until 1892, when it was re-christened McLean Hospital.

The McLean Hospital has always been noted for its kind and sympathetic treatment of the mentally ill. It was among the first to adopt recreation, diversion, and other wise policies in the treatment of the insane.

The Hospital was moved to Waverley in 1895, where it has an estate of three hundred and seventeen acres on the southwestern extremity of the Arlington Heights range. It commands a beautiful and extended view to the south and west over the Charles River valley. To the west is Newton, and beyond are the Newton and Weston Hills. To the east, over Belmont, are Cambridge and Boston. The location and environment are ideal for the treatment of mental diseases.

There are nine doctors on the staff. The capacity of the Hospital is 220 patients. Last year 123 new cases were admitted; the total number treated was 338. The clinical work of the hospital covers most types of mental disease. The cottage plan is used; some are built to accommodate one patient, others have a larger capacity. This facilitates the classification of the various types. The McLean Hospital was the first institution in New England for the treatment of mental disease. Its work has been satisfactory in every way and it has added much to the knowledge of this difficult branch of medicine.



MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

Engraved by J. C. Carter

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

THE Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was founded in 1824 by Drs. John Jeffries and Edward Reynolds, one of whom had the happiness of restoring sight to his father by an operation for cataract. Soon after this, numbers of ophthalmic patients came to him for treatment. Most of the patients were poor and of the laboring class. It revealed the fact that they are peculiarly liable to ophthalmic disease. The two doctors hired a room in the Scollay Building, where a free ophthalmic clinic was opened. After this clinic had continued sixteen months their good work was reported in a public meeting. Following this, Mr. Lucius Manlius Sargent took special interest in raising funds to provide better accommodations. Accordingly, on February 23, 1827, the Institution was formally organized and incorporated under the title of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

As the clinic continued it had to move several times to provide more spacious accommodations. It was located successively on Tremont, Summer, Green and Charles Streets. In 1896 the number of patients showed that larger and better accommodations were necessary. The State Legislature made an appropriation of \$100,000. which, together with private subscriptions, provided for a new Hospital.

In 1898 the present four-story brick building was erected on the corner of Charles and Fruit Streets. The Hospital has a capacity of 215 beds. Last year there were 3,646 cases admitted to the wards and 67,626 visits were made to the Out-patient department. There are fifty-six doctors on the staff, a number of whom are instructors in the Harvard Medical School. Eight house officers are in constant service at the

Hospital. Students in the advanced classes of the Medical School receive instruction in the wards and in the Out-patient department.

The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary is one of the oldest and best institutions of its kind. Its service to the community and to the medical world are not duplicated. It was started as a private philanthropy and has become State-wide in its activities.



BOSTON LYNGDON HOSPITAL.

BOSTON LYING-IN HOSPITAL

THE Boston Lying-In Hospital is numbered among the oldest of Boston's charities, having been organized and incorporated in 1832. The work at first was not extensive. In 1853, a building, very large for the time, was erected on Springfield Street. Since this early project did not meet with financial success, the institution did not continue long in operation. In later years it became the Home for Aged Men. The previous incorporation, however, remained intact, and in 1873 new interest was aroused, which resulted in the erection of the present building at 24 McLean Street. This location has easy access to the North and West Ends. In 1887, the Branch of the Boston Lying-In Hospital was opened at 174 Harrison Avenue, to facilitate the work of caring for the out-patients in the South End.

The purpose of the hospital up to the present time has been to care for poor and deserving women. Since re-opening in 1873, the number of confinement cases treated in the Hospital has been 22,581; and 45,386 cases have been attended in their homes.

The present accommodations are really inadequate to meet the needs of the city with its three-quarter million population. However, this difficulty will soon be overcome, as a new site has been purchased on Avenue Louis Pasteur on the corner opposite the Harvard Medical School, where it is proposed to erect a fine modern Lying-In Hospital. Already, three-fifths of the necessary money has been subscribed. The building committee hopes to begin active work toward its construction in the near future. The new Lying-In Hospital will not only be a charitable clinic, but will have semi-private wards and private rooms to accommodate patients who desire the advantages of, and can afford to pay for hospital care. This will fill a need not fully met in the city at the present time.

The Hospital also has two Pregnancy Clinics; one at 4 McLean Street, the other at 174 Harrison Avenue. The latter has been opened just recently. These two departments are under the direct supervision of the physicians to out-patients. Last year over one thousand patients were treated in these clinics. The good results are shown in the decreased number of difficult operations during labor; conditions necessitating such operations are discovered early in pregnancy, and are met by proper treatment.

There are nineteen doctors on the medical staff, all of whom are, or formerly were, on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School. This at once insures the best treatment for the patient; also a first-class teaching clinic is possible through their efforts. The Alumni Association of the Harvard Medical School maintains an Alumni Assistant in Obstetrics, who instructs the externes in the care of the out-patients. The externes profit by this arrangement and are grateful for this very practical instruction. Four house-physicians and eight externes are in constant service at the hospital and the South End Branch. The house physicians are appointed for a term of six months; the externes, who are appointed from the advanced classes of the Medical School, have a service of two weeks. They assist the house physicians in caring for the out-patients.

Last year nine hundred twenty-four patients were cared for in the Hospital, with a very low mortality. In the out-patient department practically two thousand patients were attended without a single death of the mother. Three hundred thirty-eight Caesarean Section operations were performed last year. Still the demand is greater than can be met, but with the coming new Hospital, the work will be made more efficient, and more people can be served. Of the babies born in Boston last year, 14% were born to patients of this Hospital. Also a large proportion of the total number of babies born were under the care of physicians and nurses who received their training in the Boston Lying-In Hospital. This gives both the laymen and the profession a very close interest in the welfare of this institution.



THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

EARLY in the year 1860, Miss Anne Smith Robbins presented the plan for the House of the Good Samaritan to Dr. H. J. Bigelow. He and other leaders among Boston physicians approved the plan, which was to provide a small hospital to care for indigent sick, adults and children, who had diseases requiring a long period for recovery, or were incurable. This marked the first attempt in this country to provide hospital care for chronic and incurable diseases.

Miss Robbins was peculiarly fitted for this work. She had been raised by indulgent parents. But owing to a strange turn of fate she was left almost penniless at their death. She was compelled to live in boarding houses, where she came to know the sad plight of poor women who had incurable diseases. They could not be admitted to any existing hospital. The large hospitals were for accidents and acute diseases. She was a lady of fine training and deep sympathies, so she pondered over these conditions.

Later, the estate of an aunt was settled in her favor. This provided a comfortable living for her and she began to formulate plans for the House of the Good Samaritan. Her idea was to take those "whom others pass by."

The first location of the Hospital was at 4 McLean Street. Miss Robbins went to live in the Hospital. She felt that good cheer and personal sympathy should be a part of the treatment. Only a few patients could be accommodated at first. Plans were made to build a larger hospital. In 1905 the present Hospital, at the corner of Binney and Francis Streets, was opened. It was the first of the group of hospitals around the Harvard Medical School to receive patients.

At first most of the cases were patients in the advanced stages of tuberculosis. As the State has, to a large extent, taken over the care of this class, the proportion has decreased, although there are always a number of tuberculosis patients in the wards. The Hospital is planning to provide more room so that it can accommodate more cases of incurable cancer. The House of the Good Samaritan enjoys the distinction of having the first Orthopedic Clinic in this country. It still maintains this department. Last year forty-eight orthopedic cases were treated. The total number of patients treated in the wards during the year was 211; 165 were treated in the Out-patient department. The clinical material of the hospital is used for teaching purposes by the Harvard Medical School. There are thirteen doctors on the staff, most of whom are professors, or instructors, in the Medical School. Founded on the highest ideals the House of the Good Samaritan continues to be all that its name implies.



BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL.



BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL, 1864

BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

THE early history of the Boston City Hospital is interesting in that it was built during the Civil War when many issues held the mind of the people. It was contemplated for several years before being built. As early as 1849, the Boston Common Council appointed a committee to consider the question of establishing a City Hospital. The Committee reported favorably, but no action was taken by the Council. They spoke very favorably of the Massachusetts General Hospital and its work, but owing to the rapidly increasing population it was evident it could not care for all of Boston's sick. Nothing further was done by the council until 1856. In that year petitions signed by physicians and citizens, together with Mayor Alexander's inaugural address, aroused the council to take action. Another committee was set to work. After thorough investigation, they reported that it was the universal opinion that a City Hospital should be established. Accordingly, the Common Council authorized the establishment of a City Hospital.

It was found that the Boston Lying-In Hospital on Springfield Street could be bought at less than its original cost. The City Council thought it a bargain at \$45,000. An objection was raised by some of the tax-payers who contended that the hospital might tend to spread disease in the South End. Also it was held by some that it might decrease land values. The property owners caused a special statute to be

passed by the State Legislature authorizing the City Council to build a City Hospital, but the site could not be within three hundred feet of a school house or church. In view of the fact that the hospital had been authorized four months previously the statute seems superfluous — but the location clause put the Boston Lying-In Hospital out of the question. It adjoined a school house. (This property is now the Home for Aged Men.) This killed the interest in the contemplated City Hospital.

Two years later, Mayor Rice revived the interest in a Free City Hospital. At this time the Boston Dispensary and the Boston Lying-In Hospital considered uniting with the City's interest to form one large general hospital. But the City had no funds, and not much interest was taken in the plans by the two existing institutions, so this plan was dropped. At this time aid came from the bequest of one of Boston's citizens. By the terms of the will of Elisha Goodnow a considerable fund was left to the City to build a Free City Hospital. With this aid, in 1861, the City Council authorized the building of a hospital on Harrison Avenue, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. A little more than two years were required in building. It is interesting to know that the cost was twice the estimate. The Hospital was dedicated May 24, 1864. It is much to the credit of the City to have built such a hospital during the most trying period in the history of the country.

The small cut at the beginning of this chapter shows the original City Hospital. These buildings still form the central portion of the group on Harrison Avenue. The entire hospital now occupies buildings covering space many times larger than the original site.

Across Massachusetts Avenue is the South Department where separate pavillions are provided for scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. This is a complete hospital for the isolation and treatment of these infectious diseases. The house officers, resident physician, and nurses live here while on duty. The admissions for the past five years have averaged 2,453 per year. The good work of the South Depart-

ment in preventing the spread of acute infectious diseases is a blessing indeed, and yearly it is the means of saving hundreds of lives. The work of the South Department will eventually all be taken over by the new West Department. The South Department will then be used as a part of the General Hospital.

The West Department is the newest addition to the ever-growing City Hospital. It is located in the suburbs, on Spring Street, West Roxbury. It will be used for the acute infectious diseases which are now cared for by the South Department. There are fifty-three acres in the grounds. The capacity at present is one hundred seventy patients, and there is room for expansion to meet any demands of the future. The extensive grounds with their natural beauty, and the quiet cheerful atmosphere of the whole institution, are real factors in combating any illness. The opening of this department marks a new milestone in the progress and development of the City Hospital.

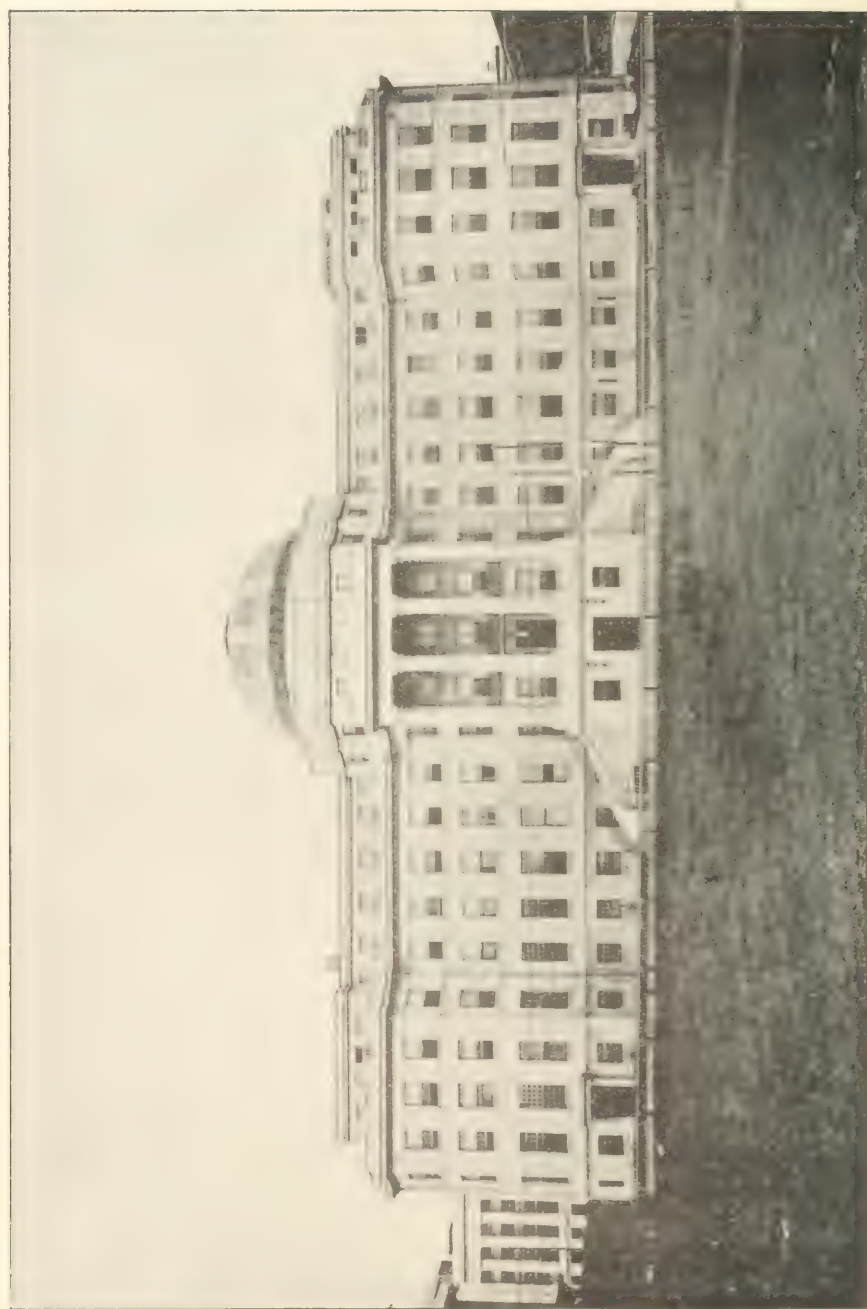
The hospital maintains a convalescent home in Dorchester at the edge of the city. In 1889, the City bought the Judge Churchill estate of fifteen acres and with slight remodeling of the old mansion it was transformed into this very useful part of the hospital. There are accommodations for thirty-four patients; about two-thirds that number is the daily average. The Home has its own garden, hennery, and small dairy. These help to supply the patients with good food, which is a great aid in bringing them back to normal health. Only women and children are provided for at the present time, but there is ample room for other buildings. It is the plan that sometime in the future a similar home may be established for men.

Two Relief Stations are maintained by the hospital. The oldest of these, the Haymarket Square Relief Station, was opened in 1901. The site was formerly occupied by the old Boston and Maine depot. Located in the North End it is in the heart of the industrial section of the city. It is near railroad terminals, wharves, and close to hundreds of factories. Over 32,000 cases were treated here last year. Two wards

of twenty-three beds take care of any cases unable to be removed. Emergency cases of every description come to this Station in the course of a year. Two resident physicians, three house officers, and four surgical dressers constitute the medical corps. Equipped with two ambulances, modern operating, and dressing rooms they are prepared to meet emergency calls in the North End.

The East Boston Relief Station, 14 Porter Street, off Central Square, was opened in 1908. East Boston covers an island in Boston Harbor. Over 70,000 people live in this section. The building is not quite as large as the Haymarket Square station, although the equipment is very much the same. There is no other hospital on the island so an Out-patient Department is maintained in connection with the emergency work. Last year, 16,000 emergency cases were treated and 36,000 treatments were given in the Out-patient Department. Ferry and tunnel connect the island with the mainland so that where it is possible all cases for major operations or prolonged treatment are referred to the main hospital.

The work carried on by the City Hospital is vast and one hardly appreciates its magnitude. A few figures give some idea of the work. The value of the plant is \$3,894,000. Last year \$725,045 were spent for maintenance: 19,923 cases were admitted to the wards. There was a daily average of 867 patients in the various wards: 85,805 patients visited the out-patient clinics in the various departments. Every department of medicine and all of the specialties are represented. One hundred thirteen doctors are on the staff, many of whom are teachers in the Harvard Medical School. Sections in several courses at the Harvard Medical School are assigned to assist in the out-patient departments and in the wards. Research is carried on in many of the departments. Opportunity is offered any medical student or physician to learn about and to help care for the sick.



THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

ON December 9th, 1868, six gentlemen met at the home of Francis H. Brown, M. D., to discuss plans for building and financing a hospital for children. They were Reverend Chandler Robbins, D. D., George H. Kuhn, J. Huntington Wolcott, William Ingalls, M. D., S. G. Webber, M. D., and Dr. Brown. Their efforts resulted in the establishment of the Children's Hospital, which was incorporated March 22nd, 1869. The objects of the Hospital as set forth in the articles of incorporation were:

1. The medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of children.
2. The attainment and diffusion of knowledge regarding the diseases incident to childhood.
3. A system of voluntary nursing, including the moral and religious training, by cultivated and experienced women.
4. The training of young women in the duties of nursing.

The managers of the Hospital then bought the house at 9 Rutland Street and secured the services of Mrs. Adeline Taylor as administrator of the "internal arrangements of the Hospital." She was a generous and kindly woman and remained with the Hospital until 1872. Since that time the office of superintendent has been filled by some member of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Margaret. The house in Rutland Street soon became inadequate for the needs of the Hospital and it was moved to 1429 Washington Street. In 1882 the large building on Huntington Avenue was opened and was used until 1915, when the Hospital moved to its present home on Longwood Avenue.

The buildings on Longwood Avenue commemorate gifts to the Hospital. The wards are situated behind the main building and are designed with special reference to giving the patients the greatest possible benefits of fresh air and sunshine.

The Children's Hospital offers exceptional clinical facilities for the study of children's diseases. Last year over 42,000 cases were treated in the Out-Patient Department, 2331 in the Surgical wards and 3494 in the medical wards. The active and consulting staffs are composed of professors in the Harvard Medical School. Fifty doctors give all or part of their time to the Hospital. Clinics are given one or more times a week in all courses in pediatrics. Instruction in surgery and orthopedic surgery is given by members of the staffs. Advanced students in the Harvard Medical School act as clinical assistants in the wards and Out-Patient Department.

There are special departments for the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat and for the treatment of diseases of the nervous system. In connection with the latter much work is done in the line of physical therapeutics. Instruction is also given in these special branches. A workshop in the Hospital supplies the various orthopedic appliances which are needed.

In 1872 the Ladies' Aid Association was organized by Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop and Mrs. Chandler Robbins for the purpose of supplying the Hospital with linen, bedding, dressing, etc. This work still goes on. The Association also organized the Convalescent Home in 1874 and rented a small house, holding fifteen patients, in Wellesley Hills. In 1892 friends of the institution donated a new building on an estate of thirty acres presented by Mr. Hollis Hunnewell. This building was destroyed by fire in 1903, fortunately without loss of life. Steps were immediately taken to rebuild the Home and in 1905 the present building was opened with a capacity of seventy patients.

The beds are equally divided between medical and surgical cases. Every week patients are sent out from the city in a special electric car. The children are out of bed all day, and eat together in a common dining room. The Home has forty wheel chairs, so that each child may enjoy life out of doors even though unable to walk. Daily instruction by a Kindergarten teacher helps to keep the children happy. One little Italian boy liked it so well that he ran away from his home



WARD PATILIONS, SHOWING CONNECTING CORRIDOR, AND REAR OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

in the city to return to the Convalescent Home. The work is supervised by a trained nurse with an efficient corps of assistants, and as in the Hospital, treatment is kept up until the child is entirely well.



FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

THE Free Hospital for Women was conceived and founded by the late Dr. William H. Baker, one time professor of gynecology in the Harvard Medical School. In 1875 the Hospital began very modestly at No. 16 East Springfield Street, with a capacity of five patients. Through contributions from friends it soon became possible to treat fifteen patients. This taxed the capacity of the Hospital, so that new accommodations were necessary. In 1877 the Hospital was removed to No. 60 East Springfield Street. Here the number of patients was increased to twenty. Two years later the Out-patient Department was opened. In order to accommodate all who applied for admission it was soon necessary to make use of the adjoining house. About this time the adoption of asepsis in gynecological treatment gave a much larger field for service and the number of operations was greatly increased. It was largely due to the unusual ability and untiring efforts of Dr. Baker that the Hospital grew and prospered. He raised money and built the present hospital located in Brookline, on Pond Avenue, facing the Fenway. Here it is removed from the noise and confusion of the crowded districts of the city. Much wisdom and foresight were displayed in choosing this site as it was the custom to build public hospitals in the crowded section of the city. Also Dr. Baker contended for a teaching hospital; and in this his ideas have more than proved correct. As he pointed out, the good done to the patients is only a part of the beneficence of the institution. The instruction and inspiration given to the medical student and young doctor multiplies many times the work of the Hospital. Some of the graduates have organized similar hospitals for women; others have become heads of gynecological departments in large hospitals.

The Hospital has three floors and is built of light colored brick. The accompanying cut shows the style of architecture and general appearance. Just across Glen Road, connected by a tunnel, is the laboratory building and the nurse's home.

The clinical work of the Hospital is exclusively surgical. The capacity is sixty-three patients. Last year 716 operations were performed in the House; 6,943 visits were made to the Out-patient Department. The visiting surgeon to the Hospital is professor of gynecology in the Harvard Medical School. Each fourth year student is required to attend twelve successive clinics. Any student especially interested may elect more work. This course of instruction is given in the Out-patient Department, where opportunity is offered the student to become proficient in this branch of medicine. Research work is carried on by members of the gynecological department. They have made valuable contributions to the literature. Fine ideals in service to patients and devotion to science have made the Free Hospital for Women pre-eminently successful.



INFANTS' HOSPITAL

INFANTS' HOSPITAL

THE Infants' Hospital began in 1878 as a Day Nursery at 18 Blossom Street. Dr. Henry Cecil Haven was the sponsor for this beginning. He and Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch were pioneers in the study of infant diseases and in scientific methods of artificial infant feeding. The Hospital was incorporated January 19, 1881, under the title of the West End Nursery and Hospital for Infants. A short time prior to this an Out-patient Department had been established.

In 1903, the Hospital was removed to its present home on Van Dyke Street, near the Harvard Medical School. The name was changed to the Infants' Hospital; the building is known as the Thomas Morgan Rotch, Jr., Memorial. The Out-patient Department and Nursery were discontinued in 1913.

Practically from the beginning it has been the rule of the Hospital to provide accommodations for children under two years of age. The second annual report gives the objects of the Hospital:

1. "The cure of disease, or the alleviation of suffering in children under two years of age.
2. "The prevention of suffering and disease by securing proper care to infants.
3. "The teaching of mothers the proper care of infants, especially in regard to the proper method of artificial feeding."

Today the Hospital also offers postgraduate training to nurses and conducts a training school for nursery maids. Public lectures are given on the care and feeding of infants.

The Hospital is a three story, fire-proof building of white marble; the style of architecture corresponds to that of the

Harvard Medical School. The Hospital has a capacity of 60 beds. Last year 306 patients were treated in the wards. There are eighteen doctors on the staff, practically all of whom are professors or instructors in the Harvard Medical School. Two house officers and fourteen nurses are in constant service. The clinics of the Hospital are used throughout the year for teaching purposes in the Harvard Medical School. Thus the Infants' Hospital serves a threefold purpose; first, it cares for sick babies; second, it is used as a teaching hospital; third, it trains mothers and nurses in the care of infants.



BOSTON FLOATING HOSPITAL.

THE BOSTON FLOATING HOSPITAL

THE Boston Floating Hospital began its beneficent work in 1894. Mr. Rufus B. Tobey conceived the idea after talking with a former captain of the New York Floating Hospital. He thought that it would be a fine plan to take the sick babies, from the tenement district, out where the cool breezes always blow. With the aid of friends he was enabled to hire a barge. Volunteer nurses went along to help the mothers care for the sick children. From this modest beginning, which allowed but five trips a season, the project grew until one, then two trips a week were possible. In 1897, the Hospital boat began making daily voyages.

Each morning, during the summer, the Hospital boat leaves the wharf at North End Park to seek out the cool breezes down Boston Harbor. It returns in the evening so that mothers have an opportunity to see their babies. Preliminary to the admission of any child to a ward on the boat it is examined on the dock to ascertain the nature of its ailment. If a contagious disease is suspected the patient is not admitted.

In 1906, the bequest of Mrs. Sarah Potter, together with other gifts, made possible the present splendid boat and equipment. The boat is a twin-screw steamboat, 171 feet long and 44 feet wide. The hold contains forecastle, and clothes sterilizing rooms; engine rooms with pumps, dynamo, refrigerating plant, etc. The main deck has offices, food laboratory, pharmacy, clinical laboratory, and dining rooms for nurses and doctors. The Hospital Deck has one outdoor ward, five permanent wards, and other smaller rooms. The day patients' deck has ample space for beds and seating capacity for mothers. Also here are staterooms for doctors.

The work of the Boston Floating Hospital is well organized, thorough, and scientific. Twenty doctors are on the

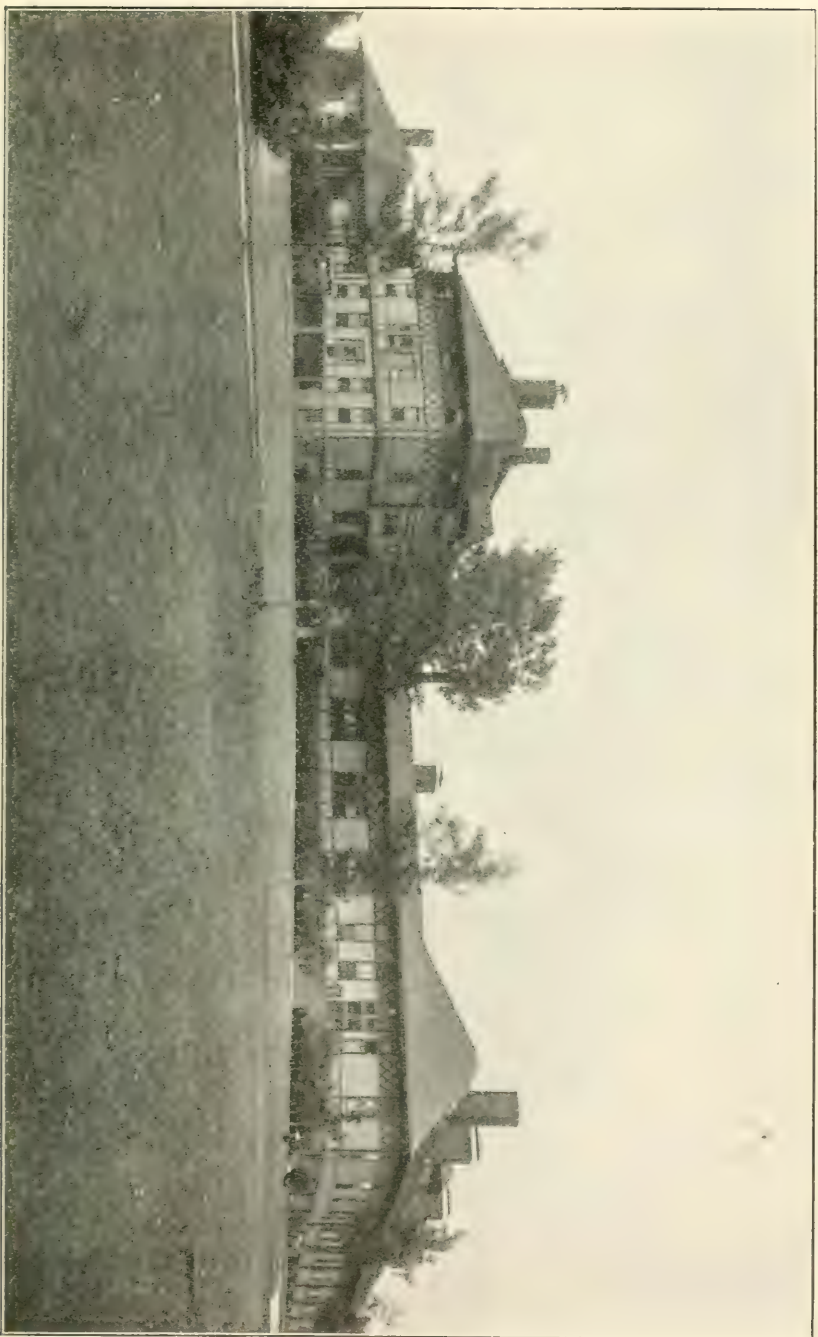


DAY PATIENT DECK

visiting staff and sixteen house physicians are in daily service. The seniors of the house physicians have had training in a general hospital. These doctors, together with seventy graduate nurses, give of their services to hundreds of sick babies every summer.

Opportunities are offered for the study of infant diseases incident to the summer months. The Graduate Department of the Harvard Medical school holds clinics on board. About seven medical assistants and two laboratory assistants are chosen from the advanced classes of medical schools. In addition to the regular laboratory work on board, a biological chemical laboratory has very recently been established on shore for the purpose of studying the effect of milk on the digestive tracts of young infants and other phases of infant nutrition. This laboratory, in conjunction with the bacteriological laboratory on board, offers opportunities for research.

The services of the Hospital are preventive as well as remedial. For the mothers, or other relative, who bring their small charges to the boat, classes have been organized in which instruction and demonstration are given regarding the proper diet and sanitary measures necessary in the care of small children. In all of its work the Boston Floating Hospital co-operates freely with other charities. Its work is timely and much needed.



LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

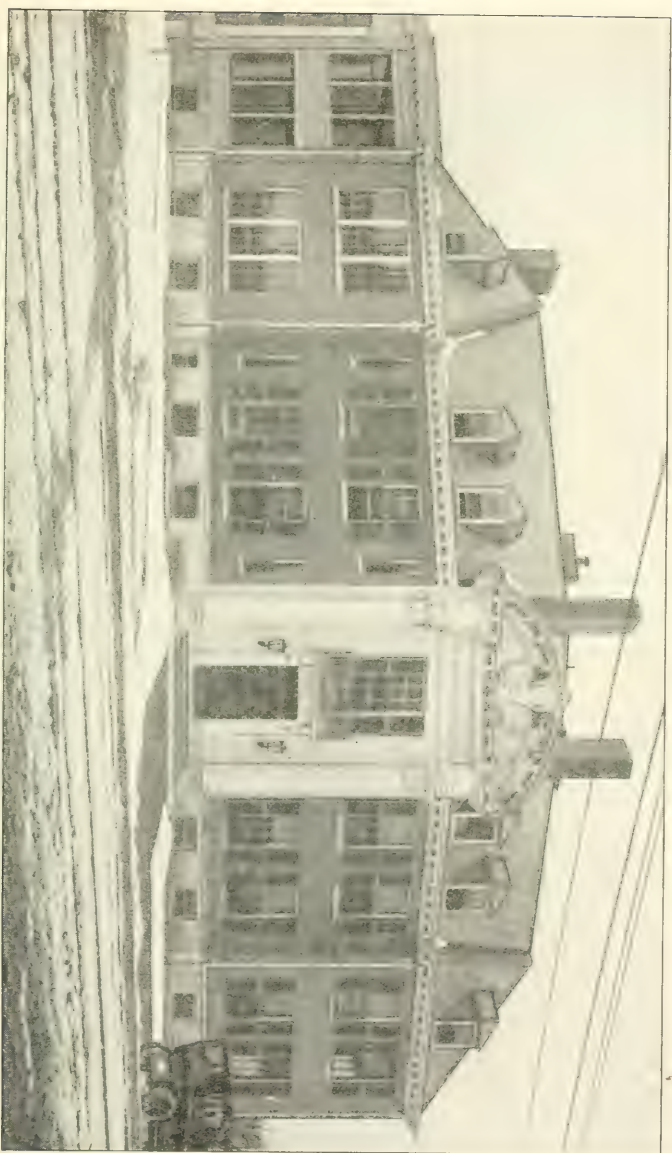
LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL

THE Long Island Hospital is a part of the Infirmary Department of the City of Boston. The Hospital was organized along modern lines in 1895. At that time a regular medical and surgical staff were appointed. The Hospital is located on Long Island in Boston Harbor. The island is two miles long and about one-fourth mile wide. Practically all of the island is given over to the Hospital buildings and grounds.

The Hospital is designed to care for chronic cases only. However, acute cases develop among the patients and other persons on the island. Thus there are both acute and chronic cases in the wards at all times. There is a great opportunity offered for the study of chronic disease and disease in its most distressing forms. In recent years with the establishment of a well-equipped pathological laboratory much progress has been made in the study and treatment of chronic cases.

There are twenty doctors on the staff, a number of whom are instructors in the Harvard Medical School. From the beginning the staff of the Hospital has been in large measure made up of doctors from the School. There are eight house officers and sixty-two nurses in constant service. The capacity of the Hospital is 450 patients. Last year 3,025 medical cases and 211 surgical cases were treated in the wards; 6000 visits were made to the Out-Patient Department. Sections of the class in pathology at the Medical School make excursions to the Hospital. Also, clinics are held for the graduate department and sections in the course in medicine.

The work of the Long Island Hospital is that of caring for practically all forms of chronic disease, except the insane, among the indigent class of the city. It is one of the many public institutions which Boston citizens support. Its work is necessary and of interest from both medical and social standpoints.



HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

IN 1899, the late Caroline Brewer Croft left the sum of \$100,000 in trust to be used in furthering the study of cancer. Two years later, this fund became available and the Cancer Commission of Harvard University was established by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The disease was studied for a time in the laboratories of the Harvard Medical School. However, the Commission felt the need for the study of cancer in the human being. Accordingly, doctors and laymen were interested in a project to build a hospital for cancer patients. With the generous gift of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, together with other available funds, the present well-equipped Hospital was made possible. Also, an Endowment Fund was created through other gifts. Thus was started a Hospital for the treatment and study of a long neglected disease.

The great objects served by such a hospital as set forth in the first annual report of the Commission are: "First, a study of cases of human cancer by the same laboratory methods as have been applied to the tumor problem in animals; Second, the grouping of certain special cases of cancer to procure more adequate material for investigation than is available in the general hospitals; Third (but by no means least), a provision for the continuous attendance and nursing of incurable cases of cancer, of whatever class of life, in the terminal stage of their disease when they can be but inadequately cared for elsewhere."

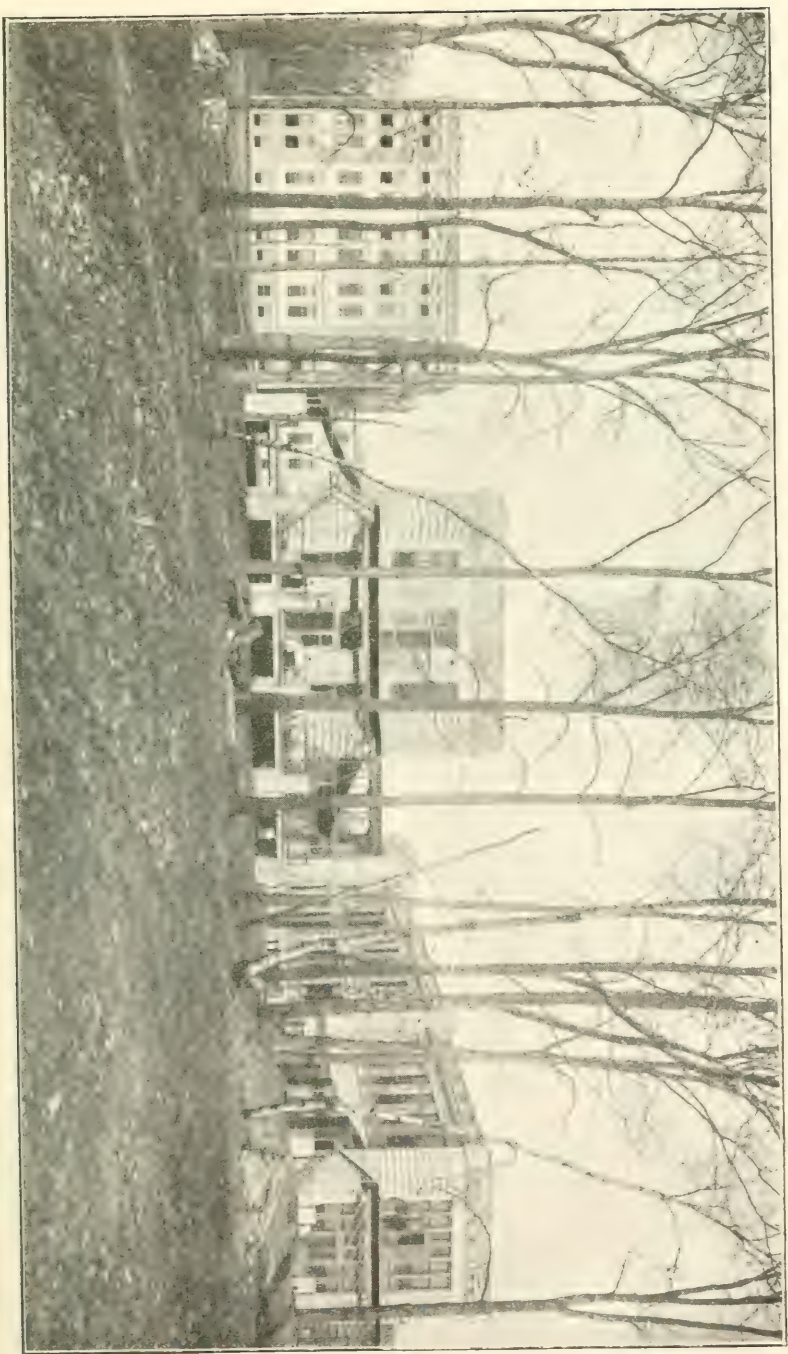
The Hospital is located at the corner of Huntington Avenue and Van Dyke Street. The building is of three stories, built of brick, and trimmed with limestone. Although the Hospital is not large, four hundred fifty-nine patients were



WARD, HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

treated in the Out-patient department, and fifty in the House during the past year. The capacity of the Hospital is twenty-five patients. Two house officers and a resident physician are in constant service. Seven graduate nurses avail themselves of this opportunity to get special training in the care of cancer patients.

The purpose of the Hospital is to find the cause of cancer and the best means of treating it. Extensive research is being carried on by the Commission. Just at this time radium and its effects on cancer is being carefully investigated. The Commission has not reported any positive cure for cancer, but some very striking results, in selected cases, have followed the use of radium. The Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital is doing a work which is of great interest and importance to every person in the land.



BOSTON CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL.

BOSTON CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL

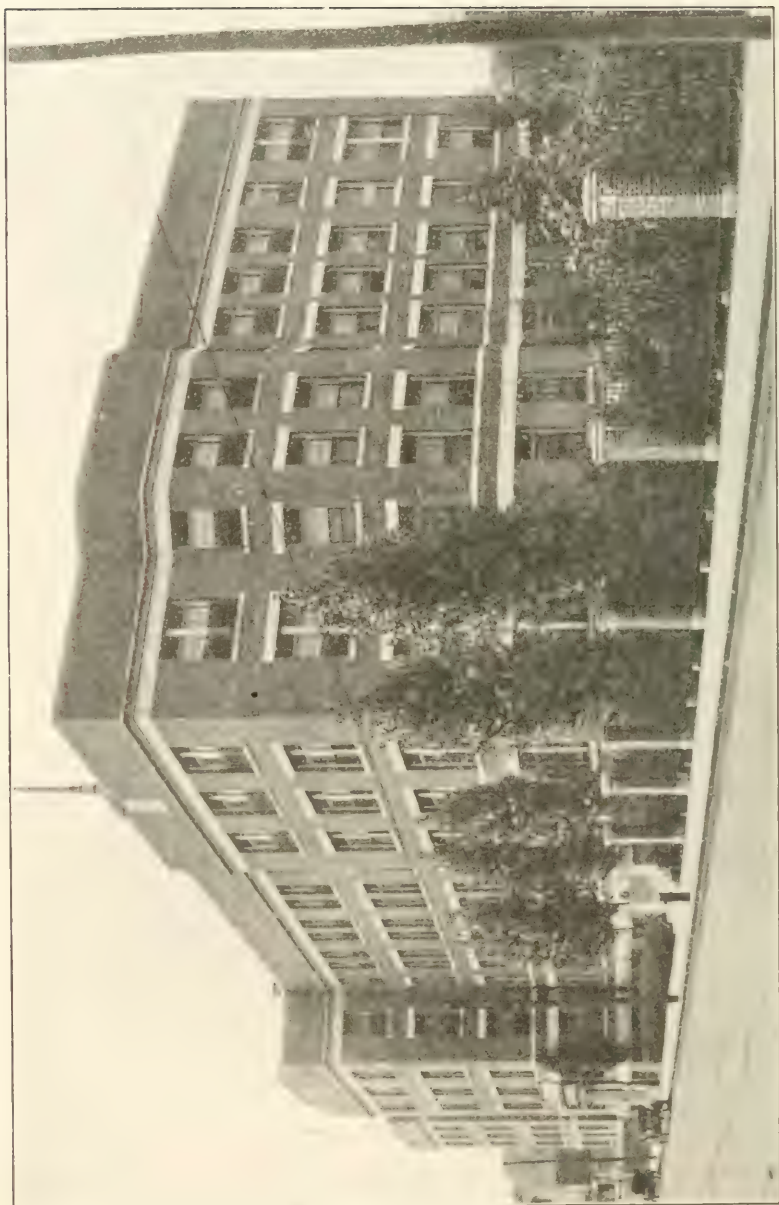
IN 1906 the Boston City Council created the Boston Consumptives' Hospital Department. This marked the beginning of one of the greatest public health campaigns that the City has ever undertaken. Provision has been made for the treatment of incipient cases of tuberculosis at the State Sanatorium at Rutland. The purpose of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital is to provide first class hospital treatment for advanced cases of tuberculosis. Providing hospital accommodations for this class of patients also serves to isolate those who are foci of infection. Also, it is the purpose of the Boston Consumptives' Hospital to correlate the work of the numerous anti-tuberculosis organizations already established.

The Hospital is located on River Street, Mattapan, one of Boston's quiet suburbs. The estate comprises fifty-eight acres. The main buildings are the Administrative Building and three two-story, fire-proof wards of the pavillion type. Amid such surroundings rest and out-door life are provided. Also strict supervision of all patients is made possible. The capacity of the Hospital is 405 patients.

The Out-patient Department is located on Dillaway Street, in the city proper. Patients are examined here and referred to the Hospital. Last year 12,381 visits were made to this Department. It is the aim of the Out-patient Department to keep track of every case of tuberculosis in the city and to see that those who cannot afford a private physician have hospital supervision. With the co-operation of the Board of Health, which is invested with police powers, it is possible to do something even in cases where the patient does not realize nor desire to better his condition.

From the clinical standpoint, the Boston Consumptives' Hospital offers very good opportunities for the study of

tuberculosis. The public health methods used by the Hospital in its anti-tuberculosis campaigns are of especial interest to those interested in that work. The co-operation of the Board of Health, and other organizations, helps immensely in the work of the Hospital. The care of 3800 patients in their homes by district nurses is no small part of the work. Last year 652 new cases were treated in the various wards. Twenty-two doctors are on the medical staff. A number of the staff are instructors in the Harvard Medical School. Sections of the class in the pathology course are assigned at intervals to assist in the mortuary. The Hospital is open at all times to interested physicians and medical students.



PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

THE Psychopathic Hospital was authorized in 1909 by the Legislature of Massachusetts and opened for patients in 1912. The buildings and equipment cost \$600,000; it receives an annual appropriation of \$110,000. It is an integral part of the State Hospital system for the care of persons ill with mental disease; but its scope goes beyond mental disease in the narrow sense and includes all the problems of mental hygiene which it attacks with the approved methods of out-patient examination, social service investigation, family studies of syphilis, after-care of alcoholics and the like.

The Hospital is equipped with modern appliances for the treatment of medical and mental conditions and it acts to some extent as a receiving station for other parts of the State Hospital system. However, its province is largely distinct from the treatment of obviously committable cases. It deals with acute, special, difficult and dubious cases, admitting by special dispensation cases from the State at large, as well as from the Metropolitan district, but admitting no cases from outside the State. No special provision for private patients is made, although not a few resort to the hospital on account of its modern appliances and extensive staff.

The work of the Hospital involves many public problems from the schools, the adult and juvenile courts, the Immigration Bureau, the Industrial Accident Board and the like. The relief agencies and the hospitals contribute numerous cases, particularly of the slightly sub-normal group of socially defective persons.

The receptive attitude of the Hospital toward the public may be expressed by one of its mottoes: "THE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL: FOR THE INDIVIDUAL." As a consequence, a large number of voluntary patients (over

400 a year) present themselves for admission to the wards. This insures the early care of numerous incipient cases. Over one-third of the first 5000 discharges were "not insane" in the sense of "committable."

The Hospital is a four-story, brick building of simple architecture, suggesting a school house, with a pavilion and roof garden, and stands at the corner of Fenwood Road and Brookline Avenue. The capacity is 110 beds, permitting operation at about 100.

During the year ending November 30, 1915, there were 2001 admissions, making a daily average of 5, the majority of which belong in the "temporary care" group, admitted under Massachusetts laws which are unique in this country. The Out-patient department admits about 1500 new cases a year, only a quarter of which are referred to the house.

The Hospital was frankly intended by the State authorities to be an institution for investigation and post-graduate teaching of the State Hospital physicians, as well as a center for under-graduate teaching in the various medical schools, which have availed themselves extensively of the opportunities. The Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases employs a number of special officers on special investigations, using the wards and laboratories of the hospital as a central research institute. Chemical, physiological, histological, psychological, clinical and other investigations are at all times in progress.

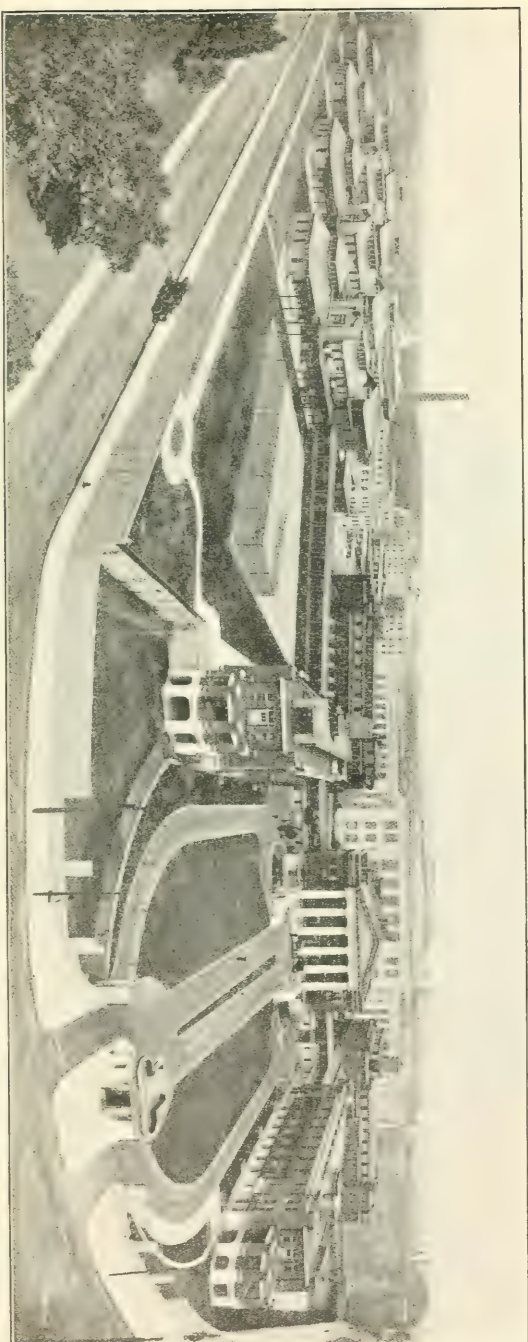
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PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

AMONG the hospitals of Boston and vicinity, is one which can boast little in point of age, but which, because of its rapid development and efficiency, is winning for itself recognition among the best institutions of its kind. The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital admitted its first patient January 27, 1913. This event marked the culmination of years of planning and waiting on the part of a group of individuals.

It adds no little to the interest one feels in the present institution to know something of its beginning and the source of its endowment. The history of the Hospital begins with the gift of its founder, Peter Bent Brigham, who was a native of Vermont, and died in Boston, May 24, 1877. By the provision of his will, a fortune of \$1,300,000. was left by Mr. Brigham to accumulate for a period of twenty-five years from his death. It was then to be used "in the founding of a hospital for the care of sick persons in indigent circumstances, residing in the county of Suffolk." In the hands of efficient executors the estate rapidly grew until today we have this fine hospital, costing \$1,250,000, with a fund for its maintenance of about \$5,000,000. The Hospital was incorporated in 1902 and its buildings completed in 1913.

The Hospital occupies land which was originally a part of the Harvard Medical School grounds. This proximity to the Medical School is a distinct advantage, as many lines of research are carried on by co-operation of the two institutions. The Hospital is very closely affiliated with the Medical School. For example, the heads of the medical and surgical departments of the Hospital occupy at the same time the chairs of medicine and surgery in the Harvard Medical School. To quote from Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore: The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital has thus "contributed to the solution of one of the most urgent problems of medical



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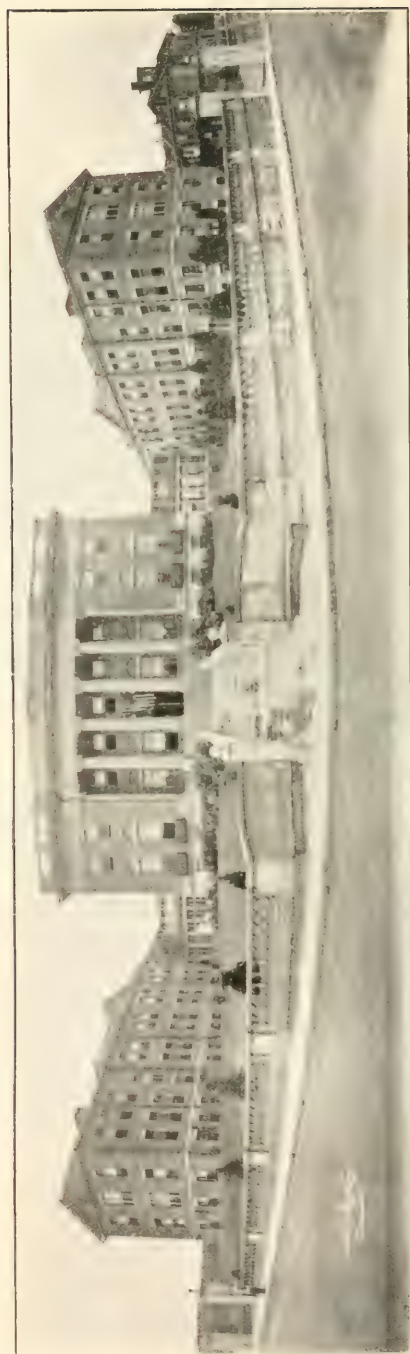


PAVILION C (Ward 5, Twelve Beds, Second Floor)

education today. The progress which has been made in this direction during the last twenty-five or thirty years is most gratifying, and a pioneer in this forward movement has been the Harvard Medical School."

The capacity of the Hospital is 225 beds. Last year 1734 cases were treated in the medical wards; 1683 in the surgical wards; and 36,523 visits were made to the Out-Door Department. There are 11 doctors on the staff, all of whom give their full time throughout the year. The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital is the first hospital to adopt this plan. There are 9 resident physicians and 17 house officers are in continuous service. Students from the advanced classes of the Harvard Medical School act as clinical assistants in the wards and the Out-Door Department.

The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital is a general hospital, which has both medical and surgical services. The operative work covers practically the entire field of surgery. Having no precedents to break, the Hospital is free to adopt new policies. It has already proved its usefulness to the community and to the medical world.



ROBERT B. BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

THE ROBERT B. BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

ALTHOUGH numbered among the newest institutions for the care of the sick in Boston, the Robert B. Brigham Hospital renders a unique service to its patients and to the medical world. When Mr. Robert B. Brigham died, in 1901, he left the bulk of his estate to found a hospital for residents of Boston who were afflicted with chronic or incurable diseases. In 1909, his sister, Miss Elizabeth Brigham, died and left her fortune to be used in connection with that of her brother's. The combined fortunes were wisely invested so that the Hospital was built from the income. Its cost was \$500,000 and it has an endowment of \$1,500,000. The first patient was admitted in 1914.

The Hospital receives for patients those afflicted with chronic or incurable diseases, who are without means of support. No matter how seemingly hopeless the condition may be, the case is received and studied most carefully, with the idea not only of endeavoring to help the individual, but to find out more of the nature of the disease so that the control of such diseases may be made possible. The patients are also enlisted in helping themselves. Some are taught new trades which do not require strenuous effort. The idea is to make the most out of what powers remain. Each patient is thoroughly studied to see what can be done to utilize their potential forces. This attitude toward the patient, along with therapeutic measures, changes some "helpless" cases to a state of efficiency, both physically and socially.

The Hospital is located on the summit of Parker Hill where it has a commanding view of the City of Boston, the Harbor, and surrounding country. It is but a short distance from the Harvard Medical School and the group of hospitals near by. There are 21 doctors on the staff and three house officers are in constant service. The capacity is 150 beds:

last year there were 125 cases treated in the wards. Members of the staff engage in research, using the clinical material in the Hospital as a basis of investigation. Medical students have opportunity to become familiar with types of disease and to acquire experience in various phases of clinical work. The use of the Hospital as a teaching center gives a stimulus for maintaining high standards in every department. The good work of the Robert B. Brigham Hospital thus far shows that its founders and staff have built on correct principles.



BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY

THE BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY

ALTHOUGH not strictly numbered among the clinical opportunities of Boston, the Boston Medical Library offers much of interest and value to the practitioner and student of medicine. It was organized August 20, 1875 and incorporated in 1877. The first president was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The first location was at No. 5 Hamilton Place. Later it was removed to 19 Boylston Place. In 1901 the present splendid building was erected at No. 8 The Fenway. The Library not only contains book rooms, but also several halls which are used by the various medical societies of Boston.

In 1876 the Library contained 4,488 volumes. Since that time there has been a constant increase in the number of books and periodicals. At the present time the Library contains 85,963 volumes and 58,045 pamphlets. The Library also receives 640 periodicals, including French, German, and other foreign languages. Practically all of the various medical societies of Boston have deposited their medical collections with the Library. Thus it has become the center for medical literature in Greater Boston.

The Library owns a large collection of paintings and the finest collection of medical medals in the world. Among the paintings may be mentioned: Samuel Danforth, by Stuart; Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Billings; Henry J. Bigelow, J. B. S. Jackson, D. Humphreys Storer, Thomas B. Curtis, all by Vinton. One of the most interesting paintings is "The First Operation under Ether at the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1846." This is 10 x 8 feet. It was painted by Robert Hinckley of Washington.

The admission of readers, who are not members is very liberal. Physicians, medical students, and any others who need medical literature are welcome during library hours (9.30 A. M. to 10.00 P. M. daily, except Saturday, Sundays and holidays; Saturdays until 6.00 P. M.).

STATISTICAL TABLE.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	No. on Staff	No. of Inference	No. of Nurses	No. of Beds	No. of House Medical Cases	No. of House Surgical Cases	No. of Visits to O. P. D.	REMARKS
Boston City Hospital	113	60	285	1236	9,697	11,196	85,000	.....
Boston Consumptives' Hospital	14	4	58	405	652	8	12,381	District Patients 3,800
Boston Dispensary	90	1	16	20	328	.....	122,776	District Patients 6,884
Boston Lying-In Hospital	19	4	31	54	.....	924	1,932	.....
Boston Floating Hospital	20	16	70	205	366	.....	578	.....
Children's Hospital	50	7	65	130	3,494	2,331	42,000	.....
Free Hospital for Women	12	1	20	63	.....	716	6,943	.....
House of the Good Samaritan	13	1	13	64	163	48	165	.....
Huntington Memorial Hospital	5	2	7	25	.....	50	459	.....
Infants' Hospital	18	2	14	62	306	.....	.....	.....
Long Island Hospital	20	8	62	450	3,025	211	6,000	.....
Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	56	8	50	215	.....	3,646	67,626	.....
Mass. General Hospital	128	28	240	334	2,793	4,036	190,628	.....
McLean Hospital	9	.....	146	220	338	.....	.....	9 Resident Physicians
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	11	17	123	225	1,734	1,683	36,523	.....
Psychopathic Hospital	11	10	55	110	2,001	.....	15,000	The Mass. Commission on Mental Diseases employs 3 special officers
Robert B. Brigham Hospital	21	3	40	150	125
Totals	610	172	1,205	3,968	25,022	24,849	575,316

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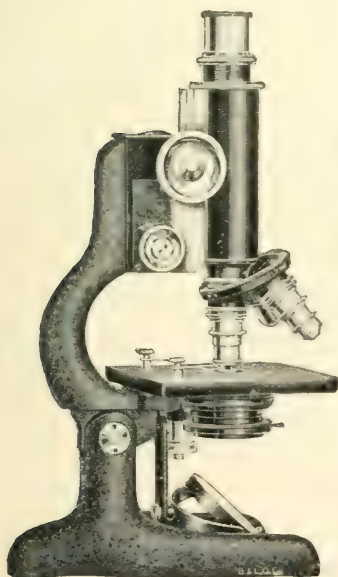
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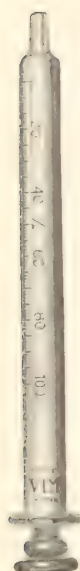
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